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II.—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
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SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
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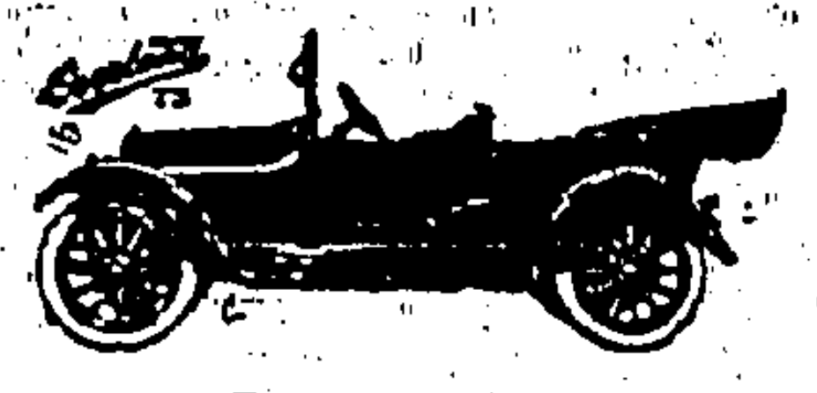

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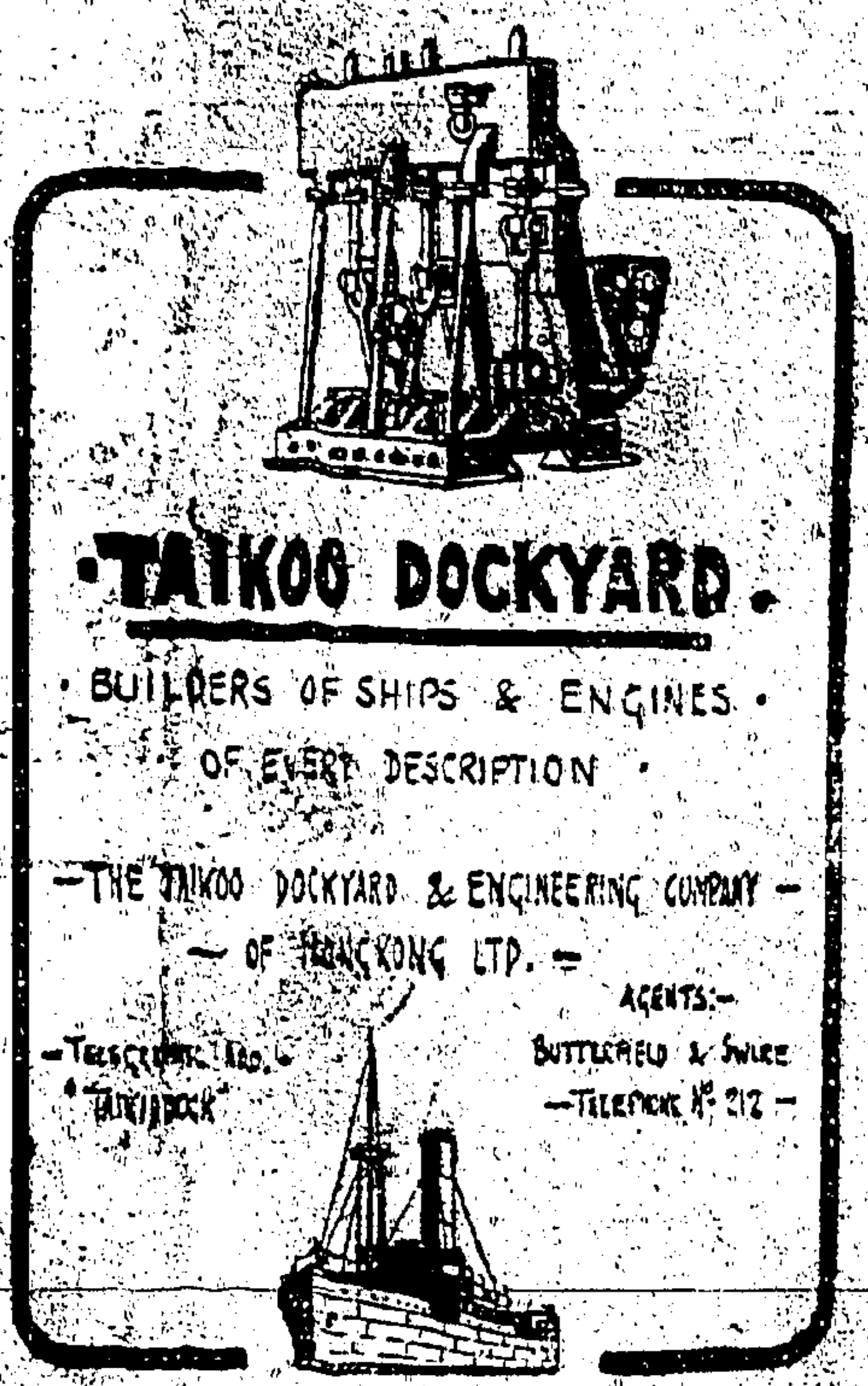

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

KERENSKY REPORTED VICTORIOUS IN A BLOODY STRUGGLE.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

It is reported that a Foreign Legation has received a dispatch from Petrograd to-day stating that there has been a bloody struggle between Kerensky's troops and the Bolsheviks near Petrograd and that Kerensky is reported to have been victorious.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.
10.55 a.m.

Travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Russia confirm the report that Kerensky has completely defeated the Maximalists.

They state that M. Kerensky, General Kaledin and General Korniloff have formed a triumvirate in Petrograd where all the troops are now on the side of Kerensky.

All the Ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet except two have been liberated.

Lenin, the leader of the Maximalists, is reported to have been captured.

SCENES IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.
7.40 a.m.

There are no further developments in the Kerensky situation. Fighting occurred during the week-end at Petrograd between members of the Officers Training Corps and an Extremist mob who beseiged the barracks, one of which was stormed after a fierce struggle. Bodies of cadets were thrown from the windows.

A motor-car conveying a party of cadets was held by sailors in the street. They put up a plucky fight but were finally overwhelmed and the occupants were bayonetted and trampled into a formless mass.

ANOTHER STORY.

KERENSKY "COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

LONDON, Nov. 13.
3.50 p.m.

A Russian communiqué, received by wireless, states that after bitter fighting yesterday near Tsarskoie Selo, the Revolutionary army completely defeated the counter revolutionary forces of Kerensky and Korniloff.

General Mouravieff, commanding the forces against Kerensky, after announcing the latter's defeat, orders measures to be taken for the capture of Kerensky and forbids similar adventures which are endangering the Revolution.

M. Trotsky has issued a proclamation as follows:—

"History will record that on the night of November 12th Kerensky's attempt to move counter-revolutionary forces against the capital received a decisive reply. Kerensky is retiring and we are conducting an offensive. The sailors, soldiers and workmen of Petrograd know how to impose, and will impose, with arms, the will and power of Democracy upon the bourgeoisie who are endeavouring to separate the army from the Revolution. Kerensky attempted to break it by violence and Cossackdom. Both efforts have failed.

"The workmen and peasants have a great conception of the supremacy of Democracy. It has united the Army's ranks and steeled its will. The whole country will see that the Soviets' authority is not a passing phase, but an unchangeable fact, denoting the supremacy of workmen, soldiers and peasants.

"The opposition to Kerensky is opposition to landlords, bourgeois and Korniloffs. It is also an affirmation of the people's right to peace, free life, land, bread and power. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight and conquer obstacles and sacrifice ourselves. The way is now opened to victory which is certain. Long live Revolutionary Democracy and Socialistic Russia."

EXCESSES IN PETROGRAD.

WINTER PALACE SACKED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.
2.45 p.m.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate continued chaos.

The principal extremist force consists of the Red Guards and sailors, supported by thousands of armed factory hands who are committing all descriptions of atrocities and excesses.

A correspondent inspected the Winter Palace, which has been sacked.

The Bolsheviks arrested hundreds of women and the soldiers preparing to defended the palace, handed them over to the licentious drunken soldiers and then pillaged the palace and created indescribable confusion. They slashed the pictures, shattered valuable china and ripped up upholstery. Fortunately the Provisional Government had previously removed the principal art treasures.

A later message from Copenhagen states that M. Kerensky's troops have taken possession of a part of Petrograd, particularly the Nevski Prospect; the Bolsheviks taking refuge in their headquarters.

"ALL IS NOT YET OVER."

LONDON, Nov. 13.
5.30 p.m.

To-day's sensational Russian wireless message constitutes the only news received regarding yesterday's fighting in Petrograd, and settles all doubts regarding who controls the capital, at least, temporarily.

There has been no news from the provinces and the fact that neither General Korniloff or M. Kerensky has been captured indicates that all is not yet over.

M. Trotsky is President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and was nominated as Foreign Secretary by Lenin.

FAMINE THREATENING.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Haparanda that Petrograd, on November 10, had only four days' supply of bread, while Finland is breadless. The soldiers seized 51 waggons of bread bound for Finland.

There is only a week's supply of corn on the Northern Front.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A RUSSIAN ATTACK.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A German official message states: We repulsed a Russian attack to the south of the Riga-Petrograd railway.

A BASELESS REPORT.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.

The reports of German landings in Aland Island and on the Finnish coast appear to be baseless.

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

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AMUSING STORIES OF AN EX-SULTAN.

A JOURNALIST'S ENTERTAINING EXPERIENCE AT VICHY.

BUYING DOGS.

An entertaining account of the abdicated Sultan of Morocco's stay at Vichy has appeared in "The Times"

The writer is the correspondent of "The Times" who was formerly in Morocco, and who, on his way to England, met the ex-Sultan at Gibraltar.

The ex-Sultan, forgetting former strained relations, insisted that the correspondent should accompany him as a member of his suite. Otherwise he threatened to claim British protection. The incident described happened at Vichy.

The ex-Sultan, always in semi-state, travelled to Vichy accompanied by his large suite of Europeans and natives. Here a villa, which formed an annexe to the well-known Hotel Majestic, was placed at his disposal. His Majesty was an early riser, and sometimes he would take an early morning promenade in the gardens and streets of the town.

On one of these occasions he bought a little mongrel puppy, which an itinerant dog-seller was hawking at the end of a string. Returning to his villa with his purchase, the antics of the little puppy so amused the ex-Sultan that he called in his slaves and ordered them to disperse over the town and buy him dogs. One of the dusky servitors ventured to ask how he was to know which dogs were for sale. The Sultan, fresh from his experience of purchasing the puppy, replied that every dog at the end of a string was for sale.

As, of course, none of the slaves spoke anything but Arabic, they were ordered to bring dogs and sellers alike to the villa, where the bargains would be completed.

A COMIC SCENE.

Now, the municipal authorities of Vichy had recently issued an order that all dogs were either to be led or muzzled, so when the fashionable world went out to drink its early morning waters at least half of the ladies had little dogs at the end of a string. The writer was at breakfast when he was hurriedly summoned to the villa. At an open window on the ground floor, sitting cross-legged on an armchair, was his Majesty looking down with a puzzled expression upon the little garden, crowded with excited ladies and little dogs.

Some were in tears, others wore expressions of interested curiosity, and a few were evidently trying to look their best, for no social distinctions had been recognised by the slaves who had "rounded them up" in the promenades of Vichy.

"I want to buy," said the ex-Sultan from his window, "all these little dogs, but the sellers do not seem to understand the first principles of trade, and seem to be making a terrible fuss."

The situation was evident—and acute. I explained it to the ex-Sultan, who politely apologised for having disturbed the ladies' early walks, but still insisted, without success, in trying to buy the dogs. It required all the writer's tact and diplomacy to put an end to a difficult situation and to restore equanimity to the indignant ladies.

BUYS A HERD.

The ex-Sultan's purchases were often embarrassing. One evening at sunset he visited a farm a few miles from the town and insisted upon going all over it. In an enclosure were collected from 20 to 30 fine specimens of the beautiful white cattle for which this part of France is so justly famous. The ex-Sultan decided to buy the lot, and gave the farmer his card, saying, "Send them to-night to this address."

"Now, the address he gave was the Hotel Majestic, the most fashionable and magnificent of Vichy's palaces. About 11 o'clock that night, when life at the hotel was at its height, the manager sought the writer and announced the unexpected arrival of 27 enormous cows in the courtyard of the hotel.

"And there, sure enough, meandering in and out of smart motor-cars, lowing gently into the ground-floor windows, were the ex-Sultan's latest purchases. Where they passed the night the writer never knew, but the next day more suitable quarters were found for them.

EMBARRASSING SCENE.

The first few days of the ex-Sultan's visit were wet and cloudy, but one morning the August sun asserted itself with uncompromising efficiency. The villa reception rooms faced south-east, and by eight o'clock in the morning were insufferably hot, for the ex-Sultan refused to close the outside shutters, as he liked to see and to be seen. Half an hour later he decided to change his quarters. On the opposite side of the road was a charming villa, in the deepest shade, with a balcony on the first floor wreathed in flowering creepers.

Ordering his slaves to follow him, the ex-Sultan strode across the road, entered the villa, and found his way to the upstair room with the balcony. It was gorgeous, but empty. An immense bed, which had evidently been slept in, stood with its head against the wall. A word from his Majesty and the bed was wheeled by the slaves into the window which opened on to the balcony, and, arranging the silk quilt and lace-fringed pillows, the ex-Sultan seated himself cross legged, gazing down into the street below.

Now the Russian lady of title who had occupied the bed had retired a few moments previously into her adjacent cabinet de toilette to take her morning bath. Her ablutions completed, but not clad for a reception, she entered her room to find a dusky Oriental potentate, with his still more dusky slaves, in possession. The ex-Sultan's politeness was extreme. He bade her welcome, and invited her to sit down beside him.

An overflowing sense of humour on the part of the lady saved a situation which might otherwise have been embarrassing, and when the writer, hastily summoned, arrived, the lady, now more suitably arrayed, and her husband were thoroughly enjoying the novelty of the situation.

A SINGER "IN PAIN."

A few nights later a gala performance of Meyerbeer's "Roma" was given in the ex-Sultan's honour at the Opera. Now singing in Morocco is a nasal monotonous repetition of words, with little expression and no gesture. The "basso" in the opera was an extremely corpulent gentleman with a voice like thunder, accompanied by wild gesticulations.

A few bars of recitative by the orchestra and his great voice burst out and filled the theatre. To the Sultan the effect had nothing in common with music, and all he could imagine was that the performer was suffering intense, unbearable pain, more especially as the louder he sang the more he waved his arms about and beat his capacious stomach.

Springing to his feet his Majesty cried, "Where is Dr V—?" (Dr. V— was his English doctor who had accompanied him on his visit to France); "Where is Dr. V—? Find him quickly, someone. He may yet be able to save his life," and with an expression of terrible anxiety the ex-Sultan's eyes alternately gazed fascinated at the singer or sought for the doctor in the gloomy recesses of the Royal box.

It was not without difficulty that his Majesty was persuaded that the singer was suffering no pain; but that he was actually supposed to be giving pleasure to the audience he entirely refused to believe.

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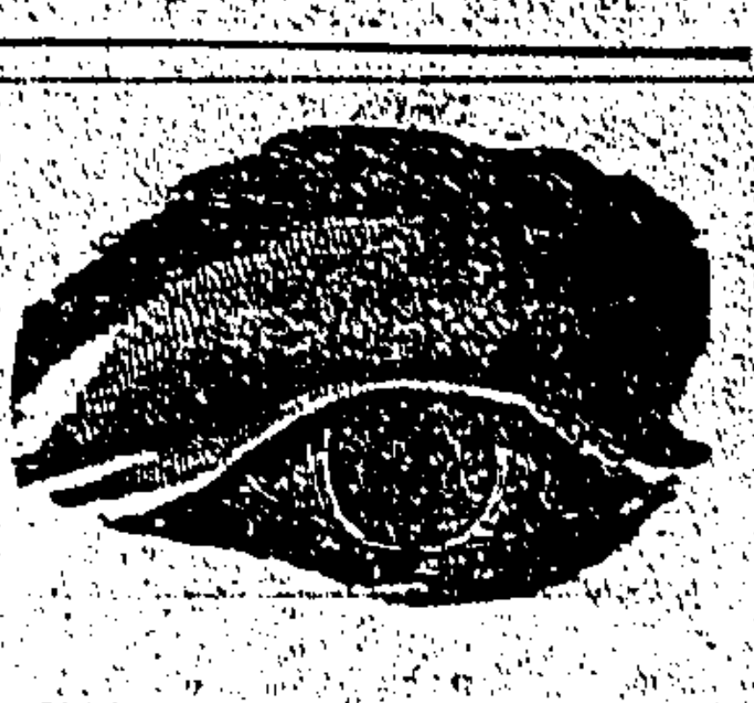

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THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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TELEPHONE No. 55.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	86' top 74' bot'm	30'	7' 6"	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	50' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	230'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460' 0"	85' 6"	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	430	84'	[illegible]	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	[illegible]	64'	[illegible]	7' 6"	

TELEPHONE No. 20
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General Auctioneers
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising :—

Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c., Dress Materials, including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent.'s Silk Socks, Boys Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.,

Also

Singlets, Umbrellas, Blankets, &c., &c.

And

A number of pairs of Gent's. Boots and Shoes, comprising Black and Tan Boots and Shoes, White Kid Rubber Soled Shoes, Dress Shoes, &c.

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917. 2288

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED). on

FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

SUNDRIES.

Comprising :—

Singlets, Caps, Umbrellas, Boots, Blankets, &c., &c.

Also

A number of pairs of Gent's. Boots and Shoes.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2285

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

SUNDRY DRAWING AND DINING ROOM GOODS AND BED ROOM LINENS,

Comprising :—

For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls, Brass Vases, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Vases, Jardinieres with Stands, Japanese Photo Frames, Flower Vases, Kinkosan Plates on Stands, etc., etc.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment of Table Glass comprising Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers, Glass and Brass Finger Bowls, Decanters, Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of Damask Table Cloths etc., etc.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets,

Also

A few Suit Cases and Sundries.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 11, 1917. 2290

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 21st November, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET, (For Account of the Concerned),

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS,

Comprising :—

6,000 Tunsten Lamps (5.50 c. p.),
40 Desk Fans,
9 Ceiling Fans;

Also

Silk Flexible Cord, Lead fuse and dynamo Wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushes, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge screws, fuse bodies, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1917. 2271

INTIMATIONS

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free Ed. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
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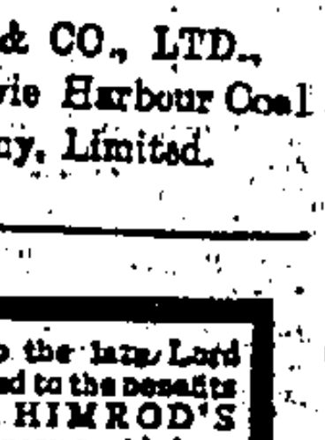
Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country

Beware of Imitations



JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
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Hongkong, March 26, 1914

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
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CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, EXHAUSTION. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND [illegible]
[illegible]
THERAPION
[illegible]

£1,270,000 CLAIM.

HOW RUMANIAN OIL WELLS WERE SAVED.

COL. NORTON GRIFFITHS'S HEROISM.

A dramatic story of how the Rumanian oil-wells were destroyed was related by Mr. Watson Rutherford, M.P., at the meeting of the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd. He also made the welcome disclosure that despite the feverish exertion of German engineers, the enemy had not yet found a means for the outlet and exportation of the oil.

The Rumanian outlook for centuries to come was one of the most assured, said Mr. Rutherford. The destruction of the petroleum works was so complete that, in spite of the feverish exertions of the German engineers, little petroleum had been taken out, and that could not be successfully used until means were found for refining and storing it.

Only 50,000 Russians—and those a month late—came to the aid of the Rumanians instead of the promised 200,000; this was due to the bureaucratic corruption of the Russian Government of that date.

Sir J. Norton Griffiths's mission to destroy the oilfields was an inspiration of intelligence. Hundreds of thousands of tons, worth millions of pounds, and priceless to the enemy, were destroyed under the very noses of the German troops and within a few hours of their patrols—in more than one case within a few minutes. The means of getting the petroleum and using it were also destroyed. The wells were smashed up beyond hope of being worked. Derricks and refineries were burnt and blown up, machinery was smashed to atoms, pipe lines were cut, tanks exploded and buildings knocked down. Their claim against the British Government amounted to £1,270,734.

Mr Rutherford's description of the destruction was supplemented by a report which stated that the Rumanian official plan of destruction would not have prevented the Germans from reopening the wells, and Colonel Norton Griffiths complained that he was getting no practical help from the authorities.

RISK TO VOLUNTEERS.

The risk of volunteers to wreck the wells being shot if not in uniform, should the enemy capture them, caused Colonel Norton Griffiths to give temporary commissions in the British Army to three of the company's officials. These had since been decorated. Captain Masterson with the D.S.O. and Lieutenants Hayward and Simpson with the M.C.

When 40,00 tons of oil were burned at Moreni the conflagration "formed a black pall overhead, annd it was almost as dark as night, the only light being of a lurid glow from the burning oil through the fog of smoke." The wells had also caught fire and the whole field was blazing.

At the Astras works the party were cautioned that the power house was full of gas, and might explode at any moment. Col. Norton Griffiths would not hear of the word "danger," and taking a lighted fuse of hay entered the building, and set fire to the oil, which had been pumped into the basement. The gas at that time was so strong as to asphyxiate anyone after a few minutes.

It was a miracle that no one was killed. Col. Norton Griffins was only slightly burned. Included amongst the tanks fired was the largest one in Europe. It collapsed quietly.

HUNGARY'S RUIN.

PAPER'S OUTSPOKEN ATTACK ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

"Az Est," the widely circulated Budapest journal, recently brought down upon itself, the severe condemnation of the Berlin Pan-German Press, for daring to pass favourable judgment on President Wilson's reply to the Pope's Note. Its latest utterance is no less noteworthy.

Referring to a speech in which a Hungarian ex-Minister condemned universal suffrage as a national peril, the journal takes the opportunity of referring him to "the real danger threatening Hungary." "That", it says, "lies in our being fettered to Austria, in our unholy alliance with Austria and Germany, in the annihilation of our wealth, which is making beggars of us, and in our being led by a foreign-speaking army command to death."

The last phrase, of course, is a reference to the fact that the Hungarian army has passed almost completely under German officers. "That," says the journal in conclusion, "is the real danger for us, and the fight against it must be regarded by every earnest and honest Magyar as the great struggle of the future."

The Transylvanian "Deutsches Tageblatt," a German paper published in Hungary, asks if there are no means of stopping the mouth "of this most evil of all Entente journals. In Tisza's time such things could not be written"—which is just the hopeful sign.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Budapest presided at a pacifist meeting held at Budapest. Herr Erzberger was the principal speaker. Count Karolyi and other Hungarian politicians were present. The meeting adopted a resolution demanding peace on the conditions outlined in the Papal Note.

MIGHT'S DEFEAT ADMITTED.

A noteworthy article has appeared in the German review, "*Der Politik*," from the pen of Dr. Frederick Tim, head librarian of the Prussian Upper House, where in that writer concludes :—

The conviction spreads that a victorious peace is impossible owing to the actual insufficiency of the military forces of Germany and our German allies. Favourable as is the military situation, delusions concerning the results of the submarine campaign have had the effect of weakening, not indeed the people's will for extreme resistance, nor their faith in an honourable termination of the war but their certainty of such a peace as would consecrate German might.

JAPAN AND THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. G. BERNARD SHAW.

The current number of The New East contains an interesting, more or less instructive and (in places) irresistibly amusing letter to its editor (Mr. Robertson Scott) from Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who in a postscript says "it is important that relations with the western democracies should not be strained through Japanese ignorance of the susceptibilities of western feeling, especially since the change in Russia."

Mr. Shaw writes :—The conventional attitude of the Englishman to the person he fondly calls "the Jap" is one of silly admiration. The Englishman is always admiring some foreigner or other as a good-natured elderly gentleman admires a clever baby. Forty years ago a famous American painter named Whistler told the English that they ought to admire Japanese art; and as the English are so ignorant of art that they will do anything a well-known artist tells them provided he loses no opportunity of expressing his contempt for their ignorance (and Whistler did this every day of his life), all English families who aspired to culture went into ecstasies over paper umbrellas, kimonos, and sword hilts. Some of them even talked about Hokusai.

This phase lasted until the Japanese were clever enough to induce Lord Lansdowne to make a Treaty binding England to keep the ring for Japan in her struggle with Russia. The Japanese then became a hero of romances. Every Japanese soldier was a samurai, rushing devotedly on his foes with shouts of Banzai and brimming over with Bushido. Nobody knew what Banzai meant, or whether Bushido was a liquid or a solid.

Now, in the West, when it becomes the fashion in any country to idealize another country, all the natives of that other country who happen to be residing in the idealizing country begin to play up to the ideal by acting the part assigned to them by the imagination of their hosts. Thus when an Irishman comes to England he pretends to be a humorous daredevil, recklessly generous, fond of fighting but very soft-hearted. He becomes, in short, what is called a stage Irishman. And all other Western foreigners do the same if they find that the English conception of their national characteristics is a flattering one.

But the Japanese in England did not do this, partly because the English character was too strange for them to understand and partly because the things the Englishman expected the Japanese to do were not possible. For example, one cannot always be shouting Banzai—or committing suicide.

What the Japanese actually did was to affect Western manners, culture and even tastes, taking as their models the English country gentleman and the Prussian Junker, who they thought, had much the same traditions and the same outlook on the world. In America, there is a commercialized Junker who was also imitated.

At the same time the western Socialists insisted on enquiring into industrial conditions in Japan before they joined in the chorus of admiration. They were favourably impressed by the fact that the change from Feudalism to modern Capitalism, which had cost such frightful suffering in England for a century and a half—because the English had refused to study and understand and provide for it—had been intelligently guided and managed by the rulers of Japan without a revolution, and without protracted friction and suffering. But they also knew how remorselessly the Capitalist system destroys the natural beauty of a country and wastes the lives of the poor unless it is controlled by the Government in the interest of the whole people through an elaborate code of Factory Acts and Building Acts. And when, in response to their enquiries they became acquainted with the system of female serfdom by which many Japanese factories seem to be worked, they concluded that, as they had suspected, there was no more Bushido about Japanese Capitalism than about Manchester Capitalism, and that, as the Irish poet, Goldsmith, put it,

> "Honour sinks where commerce long prevails."

Thus a division of opinion, or rather a change of fashion, began as to the virtues of the Japanese. A tendency to idealize the Chinaman took the place of the idealization of the Japanese. Ming porcelain supplanted Japanese sword hilts in the esteem of Art enthusiasts. The honesty of the Chinese was extolled to the skies: it was said that the Chinaman never breaks his word, and that his wife never leaves him, and since the human imagination, delights in contrasts and never invents an angel without inventing a devil as well, it was soon implied that a Japanese never tells the truth, and that his domestic morals are atrocious.

On the other hand Englishman who had actually visited the two countries ridiculed these notions; praised the civilizing feat of the Japanese in Korea, and represented the Chinese as little better than savages.

But this only made matters worse in some respects. The truth is, the West was beginning to fear the East. From the moment when the Japanese in the Manchurian War showed themselves so formidable in conflict with one of the Great Powers of Europe that they themselves had to be reckoned as one of the Great Powers of the world, the West not only began to fear that its old military superiority to the East was lost, and that the white man might have to fight for his liberty, if not for his life, against the yellow man, it also began to concentrate its fears upon the Japanese as "the Prussians of the East." Western America feared for itself: England feared for Australia.

That is how the matter stands at present. We are extremely glad to have the Japanese on our side in the War, just as we were extremely glad to have the Russians. But no sooner did the revolution in Russia set us free to express our real feelings towards the fallen Government of the Czar than it was published to all the world that we had dreaded it even more than we had dreaded the Kaiser.

Now I must not imply that we feel towards the Government of the Emperor of Japan as we did towards the Government of the Czar; but I do most earnestly warn our Japanese friends that only in so far as Japan makes itself felt in the West as a socially advanced State will it gain the confidence of its Western Allies.

At present what Japan stands for in our eyes is efficiency, organization, redoubtable military achievement, and what the Germans call Kultur. Of this the Japanese may be legitimately proud, as the Germans were; but the Germans used their reputation to make themselves feared instead of making themselves trusted; and there is nothing so cruel and dangerous as fear. All our silly romantic admirations and enthusiasms would evaporate in an instant if we saw Japan organizing the East, not as a socially advanced State, but as an aggressive and conquering Empire.

In saying this I am aware that the Japanese will be able to assure me politely that the precepts of their own moral teachers are exactly the same as ours, and that what they need from the West is not so much good advice, of which they can get plenty at home, as good example.

I quite agree that our fears are founded on our own misdeeds in the past. But our shortcomings have been pretty heavily punished of late. There is hardly a man in Europe now who does not curse the evils of the Imperial tradition, and clamour for Democracy and a League of Nations against War.

And if Japan, by observing the fate of the Western nations, was able to avoid the horrors of the industrial revolution, is it not possible that she might, by the same sagacity, avoid also the horrors of capitalist Imperialism?

Much of the prosperity of modern Japan is due to her power of following Western example; but that prosperity will be her ruin if she does not study the fate of Europe for warnings as well as for examples.

AN AMERICAN ORDER FOR GAS MASKS.

A contract for 1,074,000 gas masks to equip the army has been awarded to a manufacturing company of Philadelphia. The contract calls for an expenditure of 8,502,0 0. The Government will furnish the material.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices :- $1.25 and $2.25

INTIMATIONS

Born 1810— still going strong.
JOHNNIE WALKER WAR CARTOON No. 7.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label." 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label." 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label." 12 years old.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the ***original and genuine Worcestershire*** and not one of its many imitations.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide
WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES
Price 50 cents.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the—

LOCAL CHAIRMAN,
Penang Harbour Board,
Penang.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2298

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, TENDERS will be received for the Construction of ONE BUILDING for the "Laboratorio Bactereologico".

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2299

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"GLENAMOY,"
having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st November, at 5 P.M. 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 21st November, 1917 at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2297

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Variety Concert by the "Magpie Pierrot Troupe" in the R.E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks.

9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at Theatre Royal.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16:—

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Sundries (Caps, Boots, Blankets etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17:—

11.00 a.m.—Auction of Drawing and Dining Room Goods and Bed Room Linens at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground:—Club v. Craigengower.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21:—

11 a.m.—Auction of Electrical Goods at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30:—

HEATHER DAY.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
20 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

BIRTH.

LANE.—On November 3, 1917, at Keppel House, Singapore, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. LANE, a son (stillborn).

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF RUSSIA.

THE news from Petrograd to-day is so conflicting that the only statement in the messages which can be relied upon at present is that there has been a conflict between the forces under KERENSKY and the forces of the Maximalists who have dominated the position in the Capital during the past week or more. Each side in the struggle has its own means of disseminating information. By one side we are told that KERENSKY has completely defeated the Maximalists, while the other side tell us that, after bitter fighting, the forces of KERENSKY, with whom General KORNILOFF is associated, was completely defeated on the night of the 12th inst, and are retiring. From the two stories it is at least evident that powerful forces are in deadly conflict, and the danger is that, with vast armies mobilised but wanting in unity, the hostilities which have begun in the Capital may spread throughout the country. Recent events in Russia have caused most people to despair of seeing Russia present a united front against the invader again. This view, we notice, is now taken by the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* which had previously shared the optimism of President WILSON. Now it is urging that the Allies would do well to boldly face the facts of the Russian situation. It says that in all the chaos of conflicting reports, the fact that the process of disintegration continues unabated is brought out very clearly. The roots of the malady, the writer says, go down too far to be reached by the feeble remedies yet applied. "Russia is crumbling to pieces. She is, or, rather, was, a mosaic State held together only by a central authority, the Tsar. That authority having disappeared, the mosaic is falling apart. Each race which went to make up the empire is now seeking to work out its own salvation in 'splendid isolation.' The Finns of the Baltic region, the Lithuanians and Letts of the lower Niemen and Dvina, the Ukrainians in the South, the Poles, the Circassians, the Georgians, the Cossacks—all see in the overthrow of Tsarism an opportunity to obtain their individual autonomy. The world is now witnessing a repetition of the centrifugal action that followed the fall of the Roman Empire and the break-up of Charlemagne's empire. Russia seems destined to become what the Italy of the Renaissance was—an agglomeration of republics without any bond of union between them, each pursuing its own ends and each in turn the prey of a temporary coalition. Germany has passed through the same phase of feebleness by disunion. It ended only when the iron hands of BISMARCK welded the egotistic and individually insignificant principalities and shadowy kingdoms into the substantial and powerful Germany of to-day. Unless the present crisis should bring forth a Russian BISMARCK there seems little reason to expect any change for the better in the situation. The Russian races will continue to fight among themselves; the Russian armies will continue to refuse to fight the enemy." Even Mr. LLOYD GEORGE finds it difficult to be optimistic about Russia to-day. In his speech in Paris he could only say he did not despair of Russia, but he indicated at the same time that his faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies was no longer necessarily based on Russia's active co-operation in the war. The view which the American War Office takes of the present strategical position indicates that the United States will be found acting in full co-operation with the Allies to meet it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three cases of enteric and one of diphtheria were the only cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week.

A telegram received from the Manila Observatory this morning reports a cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, direction unknown.

At the Shanghai race selling lotteries for the Champions, Gladiator was a hot favourite, with John Peel and H. Morriss second in demand, Winsome and Hasty fourth, and Ezra fifth.

Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway at Shanghai (and formerly in Hongkong) has been transferred to Tokio as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* and Consul-General. He takes up his new duties on the 16th instant.

The Post Office notifies that the parcel post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa and Zanzibar has been suspended.

The Singapore *Free Press* says:—There are two issues of the ten cent note. The one issued in Singapore has only the series and number on it, e.g. A1 05326, but in the Federated Malay States the abbreviation "No" is inserted between the series and number as K1 No 114820. This difference was not discovered until so many had been issued in the Federated Malay States that it was impossible to withdraw them.

A Hylam coolie of a coffee shop in Kuala Lumpur, aged 20, won the first prize in the Selangor War Lottery. The prize was $96,000. The second prize worth $38,000 was won by a European syndicate of five, and the third worth $16,000, was drawn by a European in Johore. There were five prizes of $3,200 each drawn by a European of Perak, a European in Saigon, a Tamil and two Chinese of Selangor. The numbers of the first and second prizes were 33132 and 33159 respectively.

The scholars of St. Mary's School, Kowloon, to the number of fifty six little girls, were given a rare treat on Monday when they were invited to spend the whole day at the farm, at Fanling, of Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Consul for Portugal, who also very generously provided the return fare by train for the entire number of his juvenile guests and their teachers. The outing was a unique experience for some of the little children. All were delighted with the sights provided them at the farm which is well stocked with a breed of English pigs, turkey fowls and geese. The children started out early in the morning and at noon the party was entertained to luncheon, with an abundance of good cheer, by Consul and Madame de Souza, who were indefatigable in their hospitality as genial hosts. The afternoon was spent in the open grounds in outdoor sports of every description. After tea the party returned by the last evening train, after the children had had a royal time in the New Territory. We are requested by the Mother Superior of the Italian Convent and the Sister in Charge of St. Mary's School to state how grateful they and the scholars feel to Consul and Madame de Souza for the splendid time the children had at Fanling on Monday.

PREPARING FOR HEATHER DAY.

The work of "making things" for Heather Day on the 30th inst., proceeds apace. Miss Anton, East Point, has enrolled and is still enrolling, many helpers in the fine art of producing Scottish delicacies, etc., to be sold at the Fair. Indeed, all the Scottish ladies of the Colony, and many who are not Scottish, are busy on one line or another for the great day. The men are busy too. Among the contrivances for the Fair, particulars are to hand of the merry-go-rounds, the joy wheel, shooting galleries, cocoanut shies, Punch and Judy, Cheap Jack, pavement artist, swings, try-your-strength, gypsy caravan, Palace of Varieties, shute, aerial flight, bran pie, Aunt Sally, kicking the football, and there are many more items to be included ere "the day" arrives. The Official Programme, quite a bulky volume, is in the printer's hands. A new coloured poster advertising the Fair, will hit the eye this week. It shows a nurse reading to two wounded Tommies, one a Scot and the other a New Zealander, and beneath them is an impression of the Fair. Some 6,000 metal badges, the Thistle and the Cross of St. Andrew, are in the hands of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., receiving the finishing touch of tartan. Altogether the arrangements for Heather Day 1917 are well advanced and augur well for scoring a red letter event in the annals of the Colony.

A cheque for $455, being the proceeds of a doll and swing raffled by Miss Square, of Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd., has been received by the Hon. Secretary Heather Day (Mr. J. H. Wallace), the amount being earmarked for remittance to the National Red Cross Hospital at Bellahouston, near Glasgow, the orthopaedic department of which, inaugurated by last year's Heather Day proceeds from Hongkong, has rendered great service in the restoring to usefulness the war shattered limbs of many of our soldiers. Other dolls to be raffled on the same principle, 1 cent to $3 a ticket, have been dressed by Mrs. Milroy, Sailors' Home, and include "Fish Kate" (a Scottish fish seller) "Private Spud Tamson, H.K.D.C." and "Constable Nailem, No. 59, H.K.P.R." the two latter being in full uniform. Mrs. T. Robertson, Kowloon, is dressing two handsome dolls in Scottish costume which, we understand, are also to be raffled. The handsome result of Miss Square's effort should stimulate others to emulation of her example.

CANTON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A meeting of Scotsmen was held in the Canton Club on 8th October presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.

It was decided to spend the amounts collected in sending parcels to Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany. A sum of £100 for the purpose has been forwarded to Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong Bank, London, who on previous occasions kindly passed on the monies contributed to the War Funds by the Society.

The list of subscribers is as follows:—Duncan Campbell, Captain Donaldson, P. Drummond, J. S. Ewing, V. Ferguson, D. Forbes, A. Hotson, D. B. Izatt, J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., C. A. McAllum, D. B. McEuen, R. T. Matheson, T. M. Moorhead, C. H. J. Ross, James Ross, H. Sandemann, C. H. Shields, Capt. A. Smith, J. T. Smith, W. G. Stares, W. M. Stratton, A. Urquhart and D. Urquhart.

BOXING SEASON 1917-18.

The Hongkong Police Reserve Boxing Committee, of which Staff Inspectors Wildin and Clarke are the best known members, have received the following challenges in connection with the opening of their Boxing Tournament Season in aid of War Charities. The challengers are prepared to take on anybody at the weights mentioned.

Sergt Harris, R. G. A.	10 Stone
Cpl. Stubbs, Middlesex Reg.	Flyweight
Cpl. Todd, R. E.	Middleweight
Sapper Smith, R. E.	Lightweight
Sapper Palmer, R. E.	10 Stone
Sapper Sunleigh, R. E.	Light-heavy-weight

Acceptances of these challenges, and any fresh challenges, should be addressed to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

Boxing men and supporters of the sport will recollect that there are no "promoters profits" in connection with the Police Reserve shows. As a result of the last tournament, Mr. Jenkin, the D.S.P.R., sent £160 to War Charities.

SUMMARY COURT.

HEAVY COSTS.

In the Summary Court this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the part heard case in which the Tung Wing Tai firm, butchers, sued the King Hing Firm, also butchers, for $113 for meat supplied, was concluded.

His Lordship, addressing the defendant, said that he adjourned the case in the first instance to enable defendant to secure legal advice since he was obviously unable to conduct his own case. The defendant said that he had no money and he would consent to payment by instalments.

Mr. W. B. Hind for the plaintiff said his client would be willing to accept payment of costs immediately and the balance in three monthly payments.

His Lordship: How much do the costs amount to?

Mr. Hind:—About $60 or $70.

His Lordship:—I cannot understand how the costs can amount to so much.

Mr. Hind:—In summary jurisdiction the costs usually are about that amount.

His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay the costs within seven days and balance in three months.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNABLE TO EARN A LIVING ELSEWHERE.

A coolie was charged, before Mr. Wood this morning on remand, with the unlawful possession of five iron hoops at Kowloon City.

Subsequent to his remand, the Police found that the defendant was a returned banishee, having been banished from the Colony for ten years on May last.

Defendant's plea was that he had been unable to earn his living elsewhere, so he had to return to Hongkong.

His Worship sentenced him to two days' hard labour on the first charge and fourteen days' hard labour on the second charge, and intimated that he could take his choice as to where he desired to be banished.

BAIL ESTREATED.

In Mr. Wood's court this morning, the case was again resumed in which four Chinese were charged with the unlawful possession of 15 tons of coal valued at $300.

The defendants failed to appear and their bail of $100 each was estreated.

THEFT FROM THE NAVAL YARD.

Sergt. Townsend of the Royal Naval Yard Police, charged a coolie with the larceny of four pieces of brass water-pipe fittings valued at $7, the property of the Admiralty.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Inspector Sim stated that the brass had been stolen from a ship undergoing repairs at the Docks. There had been a lot of thieving from the ship lately. Yesterday the defendant, who was a casual coolie employed in the Docks, was searched as he left the gate, and the brass was found tied about his person.

A sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day was imposed.

THIEVING AMONG RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny of a quantity of clothing, blankets and shoes valued at $36, the property of two other Chinese.

The first defendant pleaded guilty, and the second defendant, who was defended by Mr Leo d'Almada, pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Brazil stated that about 600 coolie emigrants returned to Hongkong by a Blue funnel steamer, and while the ship was on the high seas, a lot of thieving occurred on board in which a quantity of clothing and other articles were stolen. The defendants were arrested when coming off the the ship with the goods in their possession.

His Worship sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour. The other defendant was remanded until next Friday.

"I'm glad Billy had the sense to marry an old maid," said grandma, at the wedding.

"Why, grandma?" asked the son.

"Well, gals is hity-tity, and widders is kinder overrulin and upsettin.' But old maids is thankful and willin' to please."

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for most anything. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

In the Bankruptcy Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the following cases were dealt with:—

RE L. C. XAVIER.

An application for discharge was made in this case. The Official Receiver said that the debtor had paid 74 per cent of his debts. He attributed his bankruptcy to debts contracted before his marriage and through the illness of his wife. The Official Receiver asked for the debtor's immediate discharge, which His Lordship granted.

RE MUI CHOY.

This was an adjourned public examination. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley said that he appeared for the trustee in this case. The matter was before his Lordship three months ago when an adjournment of the debtor's public examination was asked for and granted. Mr. Bowley now asked for a further adjournment. The difficulty was due to the fact that the only asset on the debtor's books was a debt owing by a Chinese merchant in Milwaukee, U.S.A., whom the trustee was suing. A further adjournment was asked for to enable the Milwaukee merchant to file his defence, which the trustee had experienced great difficulty in securing.

His Lordship said that he could not grant any further adjournment. The case had been before the Court four times and the public examination of the debtor must be closed.

RE THE MAN LOONG FIRM.

An application for adjudication was made in this case.

The Official Receiver said there was a meeting of creditors on November 2, when it was unanimously agreed that the debtor be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the Official Receiver be appointed trustee.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE THE KUNG WO SHING FIRM.

Mr. Gardiner said that he appeared for the petitioning creditor.

The debtor had absconded, and subject to proof of service of notice by substitution, which he was prepared to provide Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship to grant the hearing of the petition.

His Lordship granted the application, stating that he would hear the proof of service by substitution, in Chambers.

RE THE KIU YAN TONG FIRM.

The Official Receiver asked permission to withdraw the petition, which his Lordship granted.

"OUR DAY" IN MIDDLE JAVA.

FINE SUCCESS BY A SMALL COMMUNITY.

On the First of October the European British Community of Samarang numbering now less than thirty men, women and children, began a campaign for the "Red Cross." The response from every section, allied and neutral, of this part of the Dutch East Indies, was very gratifying.

Girls of many nationalities, ladies and Dutch Boy-Scouts sold flags and flowers at every possible opportunity, and a start was made at the Autumn Meeting of the Turf Club, where horses were bought in the Race Lotteries and Sweepstakes put through for the "Rood Kruis."

A souvenir programme (realising F1.2,000) and advertisements were designed by an Englishman, and events began to crowd thickly one upon another. The Dutch organised a Hockey and a Football Match, and so did the Chinese. There was a concert, an English farce, an "Our Day" dinner, an Auction (realising F1.7,000), a Cinematograph Show of French War-pictures, a Dutch play, and a couple of Dances. At the end of a very strenuous four weeks the figure of £7,000 was reached, a credit to the very tiny Community.

It must not be forgotten that Java is neutral and is the home of many subjects of the Central Powers; in fact, before "Our Day" activities were concluded, the German "Red Cross" had begun operations.

The Committee were Messrs. E. T. Campbell, (British Vice-Consul) President; J. W. Stewart, (Treasurer), W. E. Mann, (Secretary), T. Hogg, W. M. Killick, W. D. Ross, and J. J. Taylor.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

The total proceeds of the Bazaar are as follows:—

Money handed in	$ 11,359·65
Further proceeds.—	
Tea Stall	237·23
Peak Stall	72·25
Kowloon Stall	10·00
Quarry Bay Stall	103·70
Sweet Stall	15·00
Various small sums	8·00
In hand	564·32
	$ 12,358·55
Less bad money etc.	15·72
Total	$ 12,342·93

From this amount $12,000 has been distributed as follows:—

M. C. L. Cots at Ottershaw	$1,600.00
Trafalgar fund for orphans of Seamen and Marines	1,500.00
Merchant Service Guild Fund	3,000.00
Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home	1,000.00
Children's Ward Nethersole Hospital	600.00
French Convent	250.00
Italian Convent	250.00
L.M.S. Training Home	750.00
Baxter Mission	600.00
Village School Fund	600.00
Diocesan Girls School	850.00
C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage Kowloon City	1,000.00
	$12,000.00

Mrs. Sandeman (Acting President of the Ministering Children's League) wishes especially to thank the Officer and Men of H.M.S. "Tamar" for decorating the stalls and assisting in the accounts; the Public Works Department for erecting stalls and enlarging the stage; the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer for lending extra police; Mr. Tutcher of the Botanical Department for supplying the Christmas Tree; the China Mail for advertising free; the Hongkong Daily Press, South China Morning Post and Hongkong Telegraph for advertising at half rates; Miss Hastings, Mr. Bird and Mr. Millington for designing posters; the Hongkong Cadet Corps and Girl Guides for help in the grounds and the French and Italian convents for valuable contributions.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Messrs. Wiseman and the Sincere Co., for kindly giving sweets to the Belilios School Stall; Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken for their work in getting up an entertainment; Miss Woo and those associated with her, for the production of the Chinese Play. Grateful thanks are also due to all workers and stall holders of the various branches and to all those who gave donations.

In connection with the tea stall Mrs. Stedman particularly wishes to thank the Army Service Corps (per Major T. A. Robertson and Captain Milner Jones) for supplying benches, chairs, tables and stores; Commander Myburgh and the Royal Naval Canteen for supplying crockery and tables; the Alexander Cafe for cakes; the Hongkong Hotel for lending tables, chairs, etc., and for giving sandwiches; the Public Works Department for putting up fencing and tea stalls; the Electric Light Co., for installing and supplying lights for the refreshment enclosure; Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., (per Mr. Anton) for giving tea and sugar; the Dairy Farm Co., for supplying all milk and butter free of charge; Mr. H. Ruttonjee for giving Ceylon tea; the members of the Cadet Corps for giving tins for boiling water in; Ah Hing and Mak Yau of the Peak Tramway Co., for helping during the afternoon and all those who so kindly helped by sending cakes for the tea and donations towards the tea expenses, and to all those ladies who assisted as waitresses.

THE COURT CARDS.

The Court Cards presented their second programme last night before a highly appreciative house. One of the principal features was a scene representing "Night-time in Doll Land," in which the inhabitants of a toy shop—the Wooden Soldier, the Wax Doll, the Fat Policeman, the Billiken and the Japanese Doll—come to life and tell of their lot in delightful songs, finally describing in detail "Noah's Ark," with a complete list of all the animals that entered it and their reasons for so doing. Another very entertaining feature of the programme was Mr. Herbert Walton's idiosyncracies in the role of a Jack Tar. The entire programme gave great satisfaction, and patrons of the Court Cards can be thoroughly assured of a most enjoyable evening.

Prince Palatine, winner of the St. Leger in 191[illegible], has been sold by Mr. J. B. Joel to Duc Decazes for £26,250.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by curing the cold, and does it speedily and effectually. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ITALY.

GERMAN TERRORISM.

"SPREADING TERROR EVERYWHERE."

ROME, Nov. 13.

It is reported from the Front that the Germans are tying their prisoners, men, women and children, in a line between them and the Italian army, thus hoping to prevent the latter attacking.

The most heartrending scenes were witnessed, the Germans repeating the other acts committed in Belgium, sacking and burning property, violating women, mutilating children and spreading terror everywhere.

THE SHORTENED LINE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A high Italian military authority, interviewed by Reuter's representative, pointed out that the Italian line was now only one-third of its length before the offensive, while the enemy communications were daily becoming longer and more dangerous. The Italians were now holding a strong line which General Cadorna meant to hold in case of a retreat. The situation at Asiago was not clear. The town itself was not important and the Italians still hold the hills to the south, which constitute a valuable defence.

FLOODS AND SNOW ON THE NEW FRONT.

ITALIANS RECONQUER A LOST POSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states that the rain is coming down like a second deluge, filling the canals and ditches and washing out the roads, while rivers that were practically non-existent a fortnight ago, are now a mile wide. Snow is falling thick in the mountains, accompanied by wind storms and the cold is great.

Taking advantage of the atmospheric conditions, the enemy surprised Gallio, to the north-east of the Asiago plateau.

At Sette Comuni, the Austrians evidently planned, from Gallio, to command the region to the south of Asiago but the Italian infantry attacked the position, and, despite the hurricane of wind and snow, reached the village; reconquering the position by fighting from house to house. There were desperate hand-to-hand encounters, covering the ground with the enemy corpses.

All attempts by the Austrians to debouch along Valsugana or through Sette Comuni and the valleys leading to Vicenza and Padua, have, so far, been completely frustrated.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A German official message states: We captured Monte Longara.

Our troops advancing in the mountains, between the Sugana and Trismon valleys, stormed two armed forts.

Fonzano is ours.

PEACE EFFORTS IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

A demonstration of 50,000 socialists at Vienna passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the war could be ended if the Austrians and Germans disavowed a desire for territorial acquisitions and assured the complete independence of Belgium.

THE BRITISH AIR FORCE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Air Force Bill.

The Air Board, in an explanatory statement, says that the Air Force will henceforth have some status in the Army and Navy. Supremacy in the air was as essential to the national existence as the supremacy of the sea. Providence had endowed Britons of all climes with a special aptitude for airmanship, giving a feeling of great security in the future.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Vlissegem aerodrome yesterday. Our patrols fought several engagements and shot down one enemy machine, in flames.

AMERICA'S VIEWS ON STRATEGICAL PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George's tribute at Paris yesterday together with those of other leaders recently in regard to the unique value and insight of the views of the United States on strategical problems enhances the interest of the War Secretary's weekly review, which is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The close inter-relation of events on all fronts cannot be too frequently emphasised. The political situation in Russia has rendered possible the enemy tactics of bringing important contingents from the East to Italy, while a powerful drive, preceded by systematic attempts to undermine the moral of the Italians, with a view to breaking down resistance, clearly reveals the present methods of the Germans. Instead of attacking Russia, the enemy is renewing his efforts to fraternise with the present Extremist outbreaks. This will probably have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war, which we must be prepared to meet.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on November 11, states that before the troops reached the Wady Sukarier, the enemy made a brief stand at the ridge to the north of Beitburas, checking the cavalry; but the Scottish troops dislodged the enemy by a bayonet charge.

The booty taken by the Australians is important and includes a number of long range Austrian guns, which were troublesome at Gaza.

The Turkish losses in the present operations are estimated at 12,000 men, including prisoners and wounded.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche* euphemistically describes the Turkish retreat in Palestine as another application of the "Hindenburg parrying tactics, to which we owe so many successes during the past year," and states that the Turks merely retreated in the direction of their main forces at Damascus.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

MINISTER'S APPEAL FOR MORE HELP.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking at Plymouth, said that nobody wanted the war to drift on until 1920, but that, or an inconclusive peace would be the result unless they all pulled themselves together for the most mighty effort in their history. They could meet all the demands provided everybody put his shoulder to the national wheel.

After appealing for 10,000 men to build aerodromes and for other Government work, and a further 10,000 women for auxiliary services, Sir Auckland Geddes hinted that there would be a further combing out of civilians.

AMERICA'S AIR FLEET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Aero Club of America has passed a resolution urging Congress to appropriate not less than a billion dollars to build an emergency air fleet and huge war planes to offset the mobility of the Germans, on their interior lines. The sum would be in addition to the billion dollars needed for the general air programme.

COTTON WEAVERS ASK FOR BIG INCREASE OF WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Two hundred thousand cotton weavers are applying for a forty per cent advance in wages.

COTTON TRADE AND THE SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Owing to the shortage of freight, the Cotton Control Board has decided to reduce the spindleage on American cotton to sixty per cent, from November 19 except in the case of firms having written instructions from the Government. The order does not apply to Egyptian sea island cotton spindles.

A further reduction will be necessary unless the freight materially improves.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE WAR.

DENUNCIATION OF GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Referring to Germany in his speech at Buffalo President Wilson said:—"I believe the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of the Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other heart, but the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the pan-German. You know how many intimations have come from one Central Power which is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power, and you know it means that the peoples of that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands, they will, in effect, themselves be vassals to Germany Any body of free men that compounds with the German Government, compounds for its own destruction."

Taking up the Labour questions in the United States, President Wilson said "We must stand together, night and day, until the war is over," adding "While we are fighting for freedom we must ensure freedom for labour."

President Wilson denounced Germany for attempting to control international competition, declaring that the methods of the German manufacturers and exporters, under the patronage and support of their Government, were the same sort of competition that the United States tried to prevent by law, within its borders. "Behind the German subsidy system lay controlled, in a large measure, Germany herself, but this did not satisfy the German Government. All the while her thoughts were of political control which would enable Germany, in the long run, to dominate the labour and industry of the world. The Berlin to Bagdad railroad was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in they would not resist too far because there was always the possibility of getting the German armies into the heart of those countries quicker than any other armies could be got there."

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR."

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

At the inaugural meeting, at the Mansion House, of the movement known as "Comrades of the Great War," the object of which is to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and their dependants, a letter from General Smuts was read expressing the hope that sister organisations would spring up throughout the empire and would all be affiliated into one great band of men, who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by valour and selfsacrifice, would foster those great ideals and would be ever an example to rising generations.

THE WORK OF AMERICA'S FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Food Administration is negotiating with foreign owners of food stuffs, stored in New York, with a view to its purchase for the American Market. The stuffs include a million bushels of oats, consigned to Holland, but it is suggested they are really destined for the German cavalry.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Lord Northcliffe and the other members of the British Mission to the United States have returned to London.

CHINA AND THE JAPAN-AMERICA AGREEMENT.

A FORMAL PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Chinese Minister has lodged a formal protest with the State Department against the Japanese—American agreement regarding China.

It is understood that China objects to any agreement affecting China without reference to the wishes of the Chinese people.

A CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.

A Victory Loan of £150,000,000 has been inaugurated.

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Belgians successfully carried out a raid, yesterday morning, to the south-east of Nieuport.

We repulsed an attack against a post to the north-east of Armentieres.

There was great hostile artillery activity, this morning, to the north-east of Ypres.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked if Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow as he wished to ask him when he would be prepared to make a statement regarding the very serious matters dealt with in his speech at Paris. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law replied that Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow.

M. VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Venizelos have arrived in London.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Silver Market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR SITUATION.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Continuing his speech at the luncheon at Paris, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"The present war is unique. It is a siege of nations, and the Allies are blockading two huge Empires. It would have been well if this had been always thoroughly grasped. In a siege every part of the besiegers's line should be strong enough to resist any attack from the besieged. Moreover, a besieging army must be ready to strike at the weakest point. In this we failed. The enemy was blockaded eastwards by Russia, westwards by France, Britain and Italy, but southwards the gateway to the East was left to a country with a population half that of Belgium, and with its armies exhausted by three previous wars. Owing to this inconceivable blunder the expected happened. The enemy crushed a little country and obtained abundant supplies to sustain the struggle. Turkey, who was nearly exhausted, was re-equipped and resuscitated and the terrible war had been given new life. The following year the Serbian tragedy was repeated for Rumania, thus raising once again the siege by the Central Powers. Once again this was due to the fact that it was nobody's business to think out the war problems in the terms of whole battle-fields, and this year the tragedy has been again enacted without variation. Although the Italian front is as important to France and Britain as to Germany, the latter understood this; we did not. The extent to which we can prevent the Italian defeat from developing into a catastrophe depends upon the promptitude and completeness of our break with the past. I believe that at last we have learned the great lesson, and through the efforts of the Superior War Council an Allied victory will follow our valour. We shall then live to bless the Italian disaster, for real unity would have been unsecurable without it. Whenever there has been a straight fight between the Austrians and Italians, the latter have invariably won. Similarly in a straight fight between the British and French and the Germans, the former invariably defeated the latter's most vaunted regiments. As for the difficulties in getting to the Italian front, the accomplishment of the past few days is the best answer to them."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to answer the question why unity had not been secured before. He said he, and also some French colleagues, had endeavoured for years past at committees and conferences to attain such a supreme direction of the whole war. Despite appearances, he was convinced the tragedies of Serbia and Rumania would not be repeated. "On my way to Italy I had made up mind that without this change I could no longer remain responsible for a war direction which was doomed to disaster. It is now our business to see that unity is a fact and not a fraud. I have spoken with brutal frankness, because only an awakened public opinion can prevent old prejudices and the consequent narrow vision from again asserting their dominance. The weight of men and material and *moral* is on our side, and whatever may happen in Russia,—I do not despair even of Russia; but if I did despair, my faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies would not be shaken. But I want to win as soon as possible, with as little sacrifice as possible, and real unity is the only sure pathway. All personal and sectional considerations should relentlessly be suppressed. This is one of the greatest hours in the history of mankind. Let us not dishonour our greatness with pettiness."

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

GALLANT LONDON TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 11th inst., states that the performances of the London troops in the capture of Beersheba is a story of heroic endurance, suffering and conquest. It was the youngsters' baptism of real fighting, yet throughout the period described not one single man fell out, excepting as a casualty. They first distinguished themselves by taking Hill 1,070, the key to the whole position, but in taking Beersheba, from three in the morning of the 6th inst. to four o'clock on the 8th inst., the Londoners fought and advanced without a single break for sixty-one hours. They stormed four important positions, repulsed counter-attacks, thrice defeated and drove back the flank guards, and captured 600 prisoners and an immense quantity of booty.

During this final advance the Turkish flank guard, protecting the main body, three times attacked, but was driven off.

GALLANT CHARGE BY MOUNTED TROOPS.

The Turks had established twelve guns, including three 5.9 howitzers, on a hill to the south of Huj where there were also three machine guns, slightly in the rear of the field pieces. The Worcester and Warwick yeomanry charged the guns from a neighbouring hill, less than 2,000 yard away, in long successive lines, at full gallop. They tore down one slope and up the next, in the teeth of a murderous fire from the batteries, at point blank range. But the Yeomanry did not pause. They crashed upon the guns' crews, which were composed almost entirely of Austrians, who stood their ground to the last, and were cut down.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

SILVER STREAK AND TRIUMPH BEATEN.

The following results of yesterday's racing at Shanghai were received too late for insertion in last evening's "China Mail":—

THE RUBICON PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Muireak (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan Chief (Mr. Springfield) 2
Mr. E. C. Pearce's Seadrake (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 2min. 44 4-5secs.

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 2
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 2min. 41secs.

THE SYCEE STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Ezra's Goodwood ......(Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. Stubbs' Dalry ....(Mr. Knoll) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Peking Chief (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time: 1min. 31 1-5secs.

THE SICCAWEI PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Cire's Fairylight ...(Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph ......(Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. C. R. Burkill's Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) 3
Time: 2min. 40 2-5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Jedfermo's Craonne (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Artlor's Double Blank (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Gamble (Mr. Ezra) 3
Time: 1min. 51 2-5secs.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The following results, for which we are indebted to the Hongkong Jockey Club, were received up to time of going to press:—

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Francis' The Viscount (Mr. Commons) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph ......(Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. John Peel's Sandy
Time: 1min. 45 4-5secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. John Peel's Springie (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Elruttus, Royalsand ...(Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Dergor's Kowloon ...(Mr. Davis) 3
Time: 2min. 4 4-5secs.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—One and a half miles.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 2
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 3min. 15 2-5secs.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—One mile
Mr. Cire's Beaconlight ... (Mr. Sleap) 1
The Farmyard's Lecapon (Mr. Whitemore) 2
Tiga Tuan Kongsee's Tiga (Mr. Sorensen) 3
Time: 2min. 00 3-5secs.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One and a quarter miles.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole ....(Mr. Hiel) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph ...... (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. Kosmos' Milkway ...(Mr. Vida) 3
Time: 2min. 00 3-5secs.

THE CHAMPIONS.

The Oriole ....(Mr. Hill) 1
Silver Streak ....(Mr. Johnstone) 2
Gladiator ....(Mr. Burkill) 3
Time: 2min. 00 4-5secs.

DO NOT FORGET
HEATHER DAY
30th NOVEMBER, 1917.
PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.

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Pleasant to take, Effective, Harmless:—
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FREE OF TAXES.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be CLOSED on the 12th December, 1917.
Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.
Applications will be received by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

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THE FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
BY
EDGAR WARWICK'S
THE COURT CARDS
was greeted with enthusiasm last night by a large and appreciative audience.
TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST CHANCE OF SEEING IT.
THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW.
GET IN EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

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E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

O. S. K.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	Tuesday,	20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU"	Monday,	10th Dec. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	18th Nov. at 10 a.m.
§ "JOSHIN MARU"	Monday,	19th Nov. at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling a Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Rembrandt	10,000	21st November.
	Goentoer	10,000	5th December.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	Vondel	10,000	17th November.
	Oranje	8,000	1st December.
	Koningin der Nederlanden	15,000	15th December.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:
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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
a steamer	Shortly	—	

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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For Sailing Dates, Freight or Passage apply to
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Nov. 15, Daylight.
NEWCHWANG	TAMSUI	Nov. 15, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Nov. 15, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENGKING	Nov. 17, at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.
S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI.'

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS		TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	FRIDAY,	Nov. 16, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY,	Nov. 16, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	TUESDAY,	Nov. 20, at Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY,	Nov. 24, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo*

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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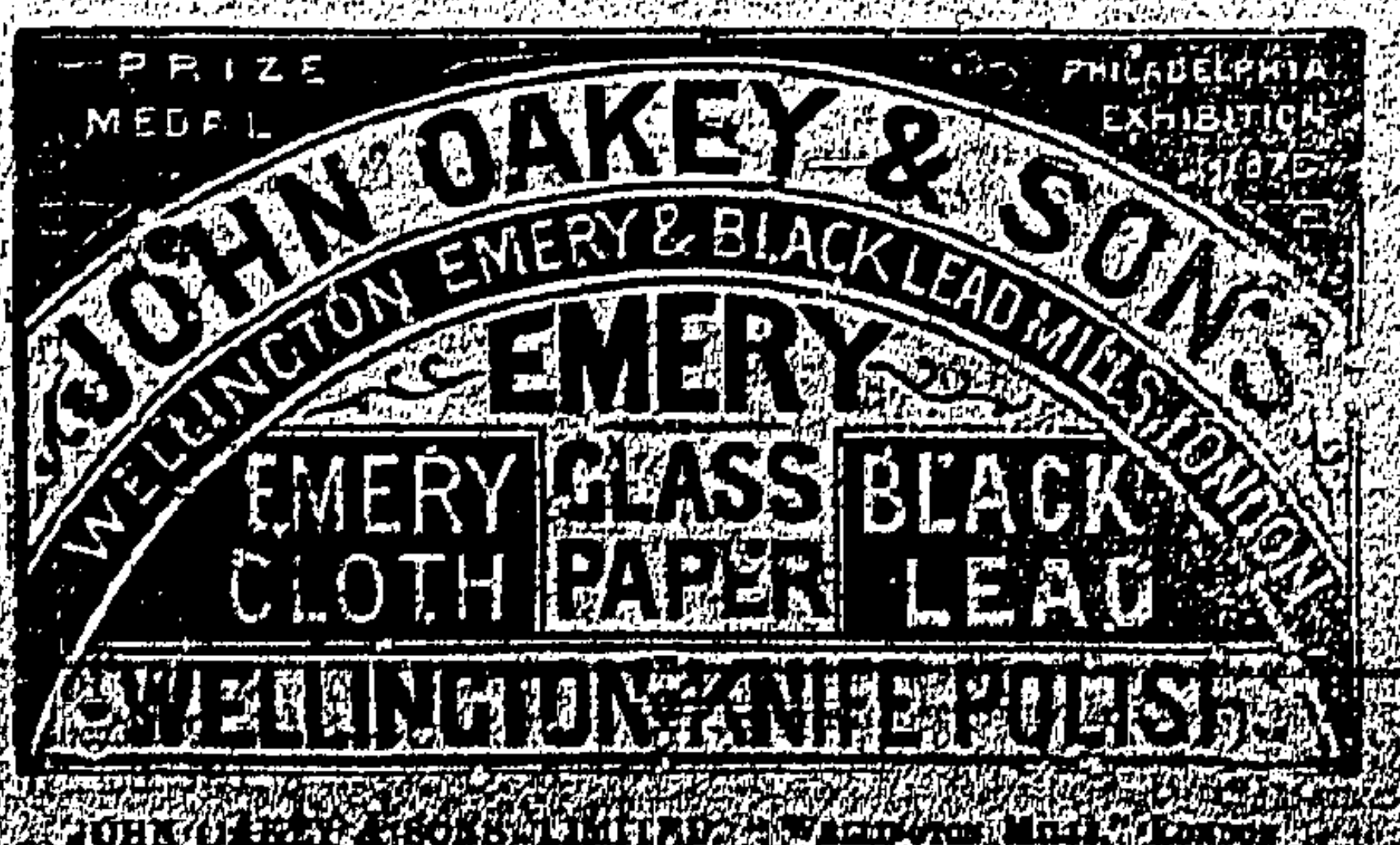

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HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at 12 Noon.

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†PERSIA MARU	9,000	7th December.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th December.
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th January.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	
†NIPPON MARU	11,000	

†Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	18,500

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS. Displacement	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	§ TOKIWA MARU, Capt. Ogura, Tons 15,130 —	SATURDAY, 8th Dec. at Noon. —
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & KOBE	—	—
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 21,000 § MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura, Tons 16,000 —	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m. MONDAY, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m. —
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NIPPON MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 2nd November at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 5th November, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th November at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 20th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 2249

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TITAN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th November or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1917. 2291

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PYRRHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd December or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1917. 2292

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS Via SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"SEIYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 11th November at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 15th November at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th November, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 24th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917. 2283

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID,
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE. about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING,

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO

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(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD
Or to Belz & Co., Canton. General Agent.

BIRTH OF A SUBURB.

A MODERN MIRACLE NEAR WOOLWICH.

A most interesting and successful experiment in housing reform has been carried out at Woolwich since the war broke out. It is a triumph of Government enterprise, and ere long it may be repeated in other parts of the kingdom, while preparations are already being made to apply the methods to Belgium when once the Germans have been driven out.

"Well Hall, a suburb of Woolwich," writes Mr. Gilbert Seldes, "is a modern miracle. To appreciate Well Hall fully it is necessary to go back to January, 1915. The arsenal at Woolwich was on a peace basis of 10,000 men, and then suddenly it shot up to six or seven times that number. Workers by day and by night, men and women, had to be housed near the scene of action. No time could be wasted after a day at the forges for a long journey back to London; the tram and train services were insufficient in any case to handle the rush. The scarcity of accommodation was so great that beds let out to men were scarcely ever vacant, men occupying them day and night, according to whether they were on day or night shift.

"The authorities erected hundred of huts, rigged them up more for speed than for comfort, and with no thought of economy or of permanence. Then came a change of policy. A man of foresight pointed out that it would be possible to build real houses, with some attention to the requirements of a decent life, almost as quickly as the huts were built, and that these houses would not be a dead loss after the war. The Local Government Board thereupon demanded 1,000 houses, to be ready in seven months. Well Hall, about one mile from Woolwich, was chosen as the site. It was a shallow valley with an area of nearly 100 acres; in peace time most of it had been given over to market gardening, and vegetables flourished in the moist soil of the slopping hills and in the valley. Trees grew haphazard in the landscape; ditches, instead of drains, intersected the land at various points. As a building site nothing could be said in its favour, except that it was near Woolwich and had a railway depot a mile and a half away. However, the work was undertaken with a will and is a triumphant success.

AN IDEAL PLACE.

"Although the houses are built in sections of from five to ten to a block, the total effect is like that of any village in Sussex, Surrey, or Essex. Here you have the sacred quiet of the old English village; here you have the winding roads and the crossings. The trees and hedges, the numerous greens, the wooden fences and little gardens, the very materials from which the houses were built, are all parts of the ordinary landscape of Southern England. Here and there a bit of Georgian architecture strikes the eye, in a pleasing contrast to the normal type of English cottage with its sloping roof, little doorway, and low wide windows. The ivy has trailed over the rough-cast and the weather-boarding, and the little village nestles in its valley as if it were unconscious of the terrible struggle which called it into being.

"As you walk along the gravel pathways you are struck by a bit which looks like St. Albans, a grown up town when the Romans came to England. Here is an arrangement of houses and trees which reminds you of Essex; further on a curve of the road and the vista beyond makes you think of Shere or any village in Surrey. And everywhere the town is livable; you know that this isn't merely an experiment in herding people together. It is an experiment in providing a place for people to live.

"The secret of getting this atmosphere is complicated and interesting. When the architect was faced with the necessity of building a town around nothing—that is, without a centre of any sort—he determined to use the old English village as a model, and the result is, that you feel as if you were walking where generations have worn the roads out of the stubborn soil. The sense of raw newness has vanished.

"And the houses contribute to the same effect. The cottage is the prevailing type in England, but the cottage varies considerably. It may be brick or half timber, or weather boarded, stucco. You will see all types together, without any jarring effect, because all are essentially the cottage and not the grown up house. That is exactly the effect of Well Hall.

PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE.

"Although the cottages had to be built in groups, running from two to twelve houses in a block, the architect managed to make each block look only like an overgrown cottage. He varied the houses in the blocks, so that one will have two straight stories of stucco and the next will have a bit of brick facing, and the third will be half of wood and half of stucco. He varied the positions of the gables and of the windows; he gave each house a separate character. And everywhere he got the 'home' effect which makes people glad they are living in a house, and proud of the way the house is kept. The rentals are low, the accommodation is excellent, and, what is more, the buildings will last for centuries.

"The workers at Woolwich like Well Hall. Although the local authorities said that the plan would not succeed, and that the flats would be a failure. Well Hall is so popular that it has a waiting list, like a fashionable club, and there is intense rivalry among those workers who wish to get in. The prosperity and independance of the workers' wives (who are the best witnesses to the success of the scheme) are tremendously impressive.

"An interesting fact is brought out by the refusal of most of the dwellers in the larger houses to take lodgers. In the original plans a room was added on to these houses simply because the planners thought that the workers would be glad to reduce expense by taking a lodger. But the independence of comparative wealth, and the intense feeling of family unity and family pride has kept these rooms vacant, or has transformed them into spare bedrooms and second parlours. It is an indication of how workers respond to surroundings which really give them the homely feeling. In fact, the scheme has taken so well that it is being copied in other parts of the kingdom, and the plans have gone to Belgium for use there when the enemy has been driven out.

"Well Hall, in short, is an object lesson in how to do it. It is a real Government triumph. It was completed in so short a time that even the ugly huts were beaten for speed. The average cost is about £530 per house, some 30 per cent. more than the huts cost, and after the war the houses at Well Hall will still be earning rent when the huts are rolling in the dust."

FAINTED AT 16,000 FEET.

"UNUSUAL" FLIGHT OF AN AIRMAN.

When he had ascended to a height of 16,000 feet, Sec.-Lieut. C. R. Waller, of Meopham, Kent, fainted in the air. An explosion occurred, and Lieut. Waller was killed. This was stated at the inquest at Hounslow, when the symptoms of air faintness were decribed.

The machine, it was stated, nosedived, righted itself, then dived again and rolled over. When the explosion took place the machine was blown to pieces.

Captain C. P. Inglefield said that Lieut. Waller had never before flown more than 3,000 feet up, and it was unusual and dangerous to fly 16,000 feet at a first attempt. He thought that the officer must have become faint or had a heart attack.

The Coroner: How can you tell that?

His flying cap was strapped under his chin before he went up, but it was found unstrapped two miles away. One of the first things a flying man does if he feels faint is to unloosen the strap.

The first symptom of faintness, said Captain Inglefield, is stars moving before the eyes, when an airman should come down at once. Fainting would cause a man to fall forward and lose absolute control of the machine. It would need a strong man to fly at such a height.

A Juror: Would he know the air pressure?—No.

The Coroner: Would it not be useful to have an air pressure gauge on the machine?—It would be very useful.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"For the Blood is the Life."

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 1916. 517

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Hongkong, May 7 1917.

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J. F. VAN REES
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Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

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EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 1 1917.

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PARADES.

THURSDAY, 15th instant:—

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

FRIDAY, 16th instant.

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

9th to 15th instant.

Nightly E. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyemun as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell, O. i/c D.E.L.
Lyeemun, 2nd Lieut. Hill.
Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Marley.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher rating at Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., Corpl. Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

4.45 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

~~5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters.~~ Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

6.45 a.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Practices 15 and 16, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Ptes. A. Ritchie, C. H. P. Hay, C. H. Gale, E. R. Hallifax, T. E. Pearce, and C. G. Alabaster.

4.30 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

6.45 a.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Corpls. W. H. Bell, and H. C. L. Dowbiggin, Lce.-Corpl. A. O. Lang, Ptes. S. H. Dodwell, G. W. C. Burnett, G. F. Nightingale, F. Graham, A. G. Coppin, R. McGregor and W. L. Leask.

5.15 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, 17th inst.:—

6.45 a.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—Ptes. W. E. Roberts, D. McMurray, W. Sinclair, G. Hogg, J. F. Miller, A. S. Gubbay, N. J. Stabb, A. Ritchie, G. T. Edkins and G. E. Wetton.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Kennedy Road Range, Table C, Part 1.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

4.20 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 3 Guns at Kowloon Docks, Table C, Part 1. Hongkong residents may proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—"B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—"A" Class at Happy Valley. Station Work.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oxberry, Corpls. Meade and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

5.15 p.m.—Quarry Bay residents, at Taikoo Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—New members (joined since 1.9.17), at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cocks and Corpl. Edmonds. Quarry Bay residents at Taikoo Dock.

DETAIL.

On duty from 12th to 19th inst. inclusive: "A" Company.

On duty from 20th to 24th inst. inclusive: "B" Company.

Orderly Officer from 11th to 17th inst.: 2nd Lieut. E. H. Thomas.

Orderly Officer from 18th to 24th inst.: 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland.

For Guard duties, the Signalling Section will be attached as follows:—In future:—Right Half Section to "A" Company, No. 3 Platoon; Left Half Section to "B" Company.

COMPARE THE WORK!

The Royal Typewriter.

Prices $230 to $280

LESS EXCHANGE ALLOWANCE.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

TEL. 27. 4, Des Voeux Road.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

WINTER UNIFORM.

Blue uniform will as from this date be worn on all parades, etc.

WARNING FOR PATROLS.

Warning notes have been posted to members of No. 2 Company for Patrol Duties during period November 15th–December 19th, both dates inclusive.

Members who have not received same will report at once to their Warning Officer. Non-receipt of Warning Notices will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from duty.

PARADES, LECTURES, PRACTICES, ETC.

Monday, Nov. 19th.—All recruits at Central 5.30 p.m. Also Orchestra Practice.

Tuesday, Nov. 20th.—Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital 5 p.m. Also Clarionet Class.

Wednesday, Nov. 21st.—Band Practice.

Friday, Nov. 23rd.—All recruits 5.30 p.m.

Unless otherwise ordered, Caps with covers will be worn on parade.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.).

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 16th November, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 22, New Humphreys Buildings, Ground Floor, (Hanoi Road),

SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained.

Particulars from Catalogue.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2296

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 10.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

"all unpolished massive teak" and specially constructed to owners' design.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS,

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS,

&c., &c., &c.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2294

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 17th November, 1917, at 11.00 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE 3 A SPECIAL KODAK ZEISS-KODAK LENS F 6.3

Including:—

AUTOGRAPHIC BACK
DOUBLE PLATE HOLDERS
LEATHER CASE &c.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1917. 2295

Temperature.

Hongkong, November 14, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.07
Do.	1 P.M.	30.00
Do.	4 P.M.	29.98
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	69
Do.	1 P.M.	73
Do.	4 P.M.	72
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	63
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	62
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	62
Do. Maximum		72
Do. Minimum (over night)		[illegible]

TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE Firms may obtain OFFICE ROOMS in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply:—

JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary—Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.

Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917. 2288

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,
HONGKONG.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 182, Wellington Street, first floor.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 14, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/11⅛
On demand	2/11¼
30 days' sight	2/11⅜
4 months' sight	2/11⅝
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	407½
Credits, 4 months' sight	412
On New York—	
On demand	70½
Credits, 60 days sight	[illegible]
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	125
On Manila—	
On demand	140
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	123½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	42.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.76 p.
Silver (per oz.)	47⅜ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	[illegible] p. prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	[illegible] p. dis.
Chinese Copper Cents	[illegible] p. dis.
Bills of Native Banks	[illegible]
Chinese Sub. Coin	[illegible] p. dis.
[illegible] S.R. Coin	[illegible]

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 ,,
One hour	25 ,,
Three hours	50 ,,
Six hours	70 ,,
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.50 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.60

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 ,,
Half hour	15 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour	20 ,,

Note.—If the rickshas be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 ,,
Hour	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—		
single	75 cents	1 hour.
return	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—		
single	$1.20	3 hours.
return	$1.50	4 ,,
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—		
single	$1.75	2½ ,,
return	$2.00	5 ,,
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—		
single	$2.00	3 ,,
return	$2.50	7 ,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to on rickshas with three coolies from Tsim-Sha-Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 ,,
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 ,,
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 ,,
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Two hours	35 ,,
Three ,,	50 ,,
Four ,,	60 ,,
Five ,,	70 ,,
Six ,,	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 ,,
Three ,,	60 ,,
Four ,,	75 ,,
Five ,,	85 ,,
Six ,,	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three ,,	2.00
Four ,,	2.40
Five ,,	2.80
Six ,,	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG TIDES.

November 15th to 21st, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Thur.	15	9 45	6.5	3 37	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	3 49	[illegible]
Fri.	16	10 21	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1.2
		10 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	17	11 24	[illegible]	5 2	1.0
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 40	[illegible]
Tues.	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEATHER REPORT.

November 14th, 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China and the Visayas, and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has probably moved eastward to S. Japan; a depression or typhoon is indicated to the east of the Visayas; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches, against an average of 81.27 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 15th November:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Nov., 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins	
Nov. 14th,	6.23	a.m.	5.52	p.m.
,, 15th,	6.24	,,	5.51	,,
,, 16th,	6.25	,,	5.51	,,
,, 17th,	6.26	,,	5.51	,,
,, 18th,	6.26	,,	5.50	,,
,, 19th,	6.27	,,	5.50	,,
,, 20th,	6.28	,,	5.50	,,
,, 21st,	6.28	,,	5.50	,,
,, 22nd,	6.29	,,	5.50	,,
,, 23rd,	6.29	,,	5.50	,,
,, 24th,	6.30	,,	5.50	,,
,, 25th,	6.31	,,	5.49	,,
,, 26th,	6.31	,,	5.49	,,
,, 27th,	6.31	,,	5.49	,,
,, 28th,	6.32	,,	5.49	,,
,, 29th,	6.32	,,	5.49	,,
,, 30th,	6.33	,,	5.49	,,

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi-jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.23	46	62	NW	2	b
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.32	45	94	N	1	b
Gutzlaff	,,	30.29	52	93	NNE	1	b
Sharp Pk.	,,	30.14	60	91	NW	3	o
Amoy	,,	30.17	60	90	NE	4	o
Swatow	,,	30.13	60	82	NE	1	c
Taihoku	5 a.	30.13	63	94	E	2	r
Taichu	,,	30.06	59	—	—	0	o
Tainan	,,	30.06	61	—	NW	4	b
Koshun	,,	30.04	68	—	ENE	4	b
Pescadores	,,	30.07	66	—	ENE	7	b
Canton	6 a.	30.14	62	61	N	2	o
Hongkong	,,	30.10	66	69	NE	2	o
Gap Rock	,,	30.08	—	—	E	6	o
Macao	,,	30.03	64	82	NE	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.10	66	67	NE	4	o
Tourane	,,	29.94	70	—	NW	6	o
C. St. James		—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.91	75	79	SW	4	o
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.81	72	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	,,	29.73	79	90	NNE	4	o
Tacloban	,,	29.67	77	92	WNW	2	r
Iloilo	,,	29.73	93	—	NNE	4	o
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.86	73	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.82	77	93	SW	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 14, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 9 a.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.10	30.03
Temperature	69	66	72
Humidity	38	69	55
Direction of Wind	E	NE	E
Force	3	2	2
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest [illegible] temperature on the 13th [illegible] [illegible] lowest [illegible] temperature on the 14th [illegible]

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 14, 1917.

SHARE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$630 s.	Interim of £3-3/- a/c 1917	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	$320 s.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $15 a/c 1916	
North Chinas £25	T. 113½ b. x. d.	Int. div. of 15% = 15/- at 3/6 5/16, $4.25 per share a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Unions $100	$775 s.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
Yangtszes $60	S'hai $205	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	7 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $20	$130 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	11 p.c.
Hongkong Fires $50	$310	$27 for 1915	6½ p.c. 8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship $50	$73	Final of $3 a/c 1916-1917	
Steamboats $15	$19½ s. 19 sa.	$1.25 for 1916	16½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas—(Preferred) £5	$33½ b.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916	7 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$113½ b.	Final of 40/- a/c 1916	6 p.c. 2½ p.c.
Shell "Transports" £1	107/6	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 23	
"Star Ferry" $10	$28½	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	[illegible] p.c.
REFINERIES			
China Sugars $100	$84½ b.	$12 for 1916	7 p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 30	$29½ b.	P. 5 for 1916	12 p.c. 12½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	40/-	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917, coupon No. 9	
Langkats ...dm. 10	T. 12½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	7 p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.50 s.		6 p.c.
Tronoh Mines £1	36/-	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	—
Ural Caspians £1	30/-	9% for 1915	15 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $50	$85	8% or 1916 & bonus $2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $	$117 b.	Interim of $2½ a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 10	T. 75	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $5	$90 b.	$3 a/c half year ended 30-6-17	5 p.c.
Central Estates $100	$90 b.	$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$88	Interim of $3½ a/c 1917	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $10	$5.75 s.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $30	$30	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points $50	$83	Interim of $3 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72 s.	8% final making 12% a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 165	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 114 s.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 15 b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 5.60 b.		
Orientals	T. 36½		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos 12	$6½	50 cts. for 1916	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers $5	$4 s.	p.c. for year ending [illegible]	
China-Providents $10	$7½ b.	[illegible] cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms $6	$23 b. x. d. & p.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands $7½	$7.40	60 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electrics $10	$48 b.	$3½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $25	$147½	$2 interim a/c 1917	[illegible] p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $10	$29½	$1 interim a/c 1917	11 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	$3.65	Interim of 9% a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10	$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways $10	$8½ s.		
do. (new) $1	90 cents s.	7% for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry $5	$3 b.	5 cents for year 31-5-17	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $7	$13	3½% for 1916	10 p.c.
Watsons $11	$5.75	0 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $7	$6½ s.	50 cents for 1913/1914	

s.—sellers, ex.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO." Telephone No. 260.—P.O.B. No. 311.

MOXON & TAYLOR, Share and General [illegible].

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